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3				CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
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6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA				
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9				OCKET NO. 09-2119-JAT	
10	Systems (MERS) Litigation		ORDER		
11	This Order Applies to:		ORDER		
12	CV 10-699-PHX-JAT	{			
13	CV 10-702-PHX-JAT CV 10-703-PHX-JAT	{			
14	CV 10-703-11IX-JAT CV 10-704-PHX-JAT CV 10-705-PHX-JAT				
	CV 10-706-PHX-JAT				
15	CV 10-707-PHX-JAT				
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17	This Order addresses the seven above-captioned cases ¹ that were transferred by the				
18	MDL Conditional Transfer Order (CTO-3) and Simultaneous Separation and Remand of				
19	Certain Claims (Doc. 218). In the transfer order, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict				
20	Litigation ("Panel") stated, "All claims in these actions that are unrelated to the formation				
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22	Listed below are the first plaintiff's name and the original jurisdiction case numbers for the cases addressed herein:				
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24	First Plaintiff's Name	Arizona Case Nu	umber	Original Jurisdiction Case Number	
25	Labasan Mausert	CV 10-699-PHX		2:09-2315 (D. Nev.)	
26	Riehm	CV 10-702-PHX CV 10-703-PHX		3:09-233 (D. Nev.)	
20	Roberts	CV 10-703-1112 CV 10-704-PHX		3:10-4 (D. Nev.) 3:10-25 (D. Nev.)	
27	Mikulaco	CV 10-705-PHX		3:10-41 (D. Nev.)	
28	Tyler	CV 10-706-PHX		3:10-42 (D. Nev.)	
	Gutierrez	CV 10-707-PHX		3:10-54 (D. Nev.)	

and/or operation of the MERS system are separated and simultaneously remanded, under 20 USC 1407, to the District of Nevada." *Id.* Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. and MERSCORP, Inc. (collectively, "MERS" or "Moving Defendants") and various other parties have set forth which claims, if any, in each of the various cases relate to the formation and/or operation of MERS.²

I. General Interpretation of the Transfer Order

In the initial transfer order, the Panel transferred to this Court all allegations within these actions that "the various participants in MERS formed a conspiracy to commit fraud and/or that security instruments are unenforceable or foreclosures are inappropriate due to MERS's presence as a party" or that otherwise concern the "formation and operation" of MERS. (Doc. 1.) However, the Panel simultaneously remanded unrelated claims to their transferor courts, finding that "plaintiffs' claims relating to loan origination and collection practices do not share sufficient questions of fact with claims regarding the formation and operation" of MERS and their inclusion "would needlessly entangle the litigation in unrelated, fact-intensive issues." *Id.* This remand also applies to the tag-along actions discussed in this order.

Accordingly, this Court will not retain claims that, although naming MERS as a defendant, allege conduct primarily related to loan origination and collection practices, or otherwise stray from the common factual core of the MDL. Only causes of action that in essence turn on the formation or operation of MERS, no matter how framed, have been transferred to the undersigned.

² The parties have fully briefed this issue pursuant to the Court's Order on Practices and Procedures (Doc. 238). Although the parties sought "remand" of certain claims to the transferor court, under Section 1407(a), remands to a transferor court can only be effected by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. 28 U.S.C. § 1407; see also R.P.J.P.M.L. 7.6. The Court, thus, stresses that this order is solely a determination of which claims are pending before this Court and which claims remain in their respective transferor courts, pursuant to the Panel's transfer orders.

Moving Defendants filed a Motion to Remand Claims. (Doc. 397.) Two responses were filed. Defendants Bank of America Corporation, Bank of America Corporation, N.A., Bank of America, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Mortgage Ventures, LLC d/b/a MCH Mortgage, ReconTrust Company, N.A., ReconTrust Company, First Horizon Home Loan Corporation, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. d/b/a America's Servicing Company (collectively, "Responding Defendants") disagree as to several types of claims in all seven cases. (Doc. 428.) Plaintiffs Rowan Riehm and Kylee Riehm disagree as to five claims in their case. (Doc. 421.) MERS replied. (Doc. 485.)

II. Claims on Which the Parties Do Not Agree

Within these "tag-along" actions there are several types of claims over which the parties disagree. Where the parties agree as to the proper determination of a claim, the Court adopts the parties' determination unless otherwise noted.

A. Fraud in the Inducement

The parties disagree about the status of claims for fraud in the inducement in *Riehm*, *Roberts*, *Mikulaco*, *Tyler*, and *Gutierrez*. Moving Defendants argue that all of these claims have been transferred to the MDL. Responding Defendants argue that these claims have been split with part of each claim transferred to the MDL and part of each claim remanded to the respective transferor court. Plaintiffs Riehm argue that their claim was remanded in its entirety.

Each of these claims contains the allegation that defendants "failed to disclose the material terms of the loans" and other allegations relating to the loan origination process.³ But these claims also allege that defendants failed to disclose that they "had no lawful right to foreclose upon" the properties and that "[the plaintiffs'] obligations on the notes had been discharged." These allegations relate to the operation of MERS.⁴

³ See, e.g., CV 10-704-PHX-JAT (Roberts), Doc. 1-1, ¶¶ 128-29.

⁴ *Id*.

While either the MERS-related misrepresentations or the non-MERS-related misrepresentations could each be logically sufficient to establish liability, it may be that only all of the misrepresentations together were sufficient to induce the plaintiffs to enter the contract. Thus, these claims cannot be split and—as at least some of the allegations relate to the operation and formation of MERS—these claims have been transferred in their entirety to the MDL.

B. Unfair Lending Practices

The parties disagree about the status of claims for fraud in the inducement in *Roberts*, *Mikulaco*, *Tyler*, and *Gutierrez*. Moving Defendants argue that all of these claims have been transferred to the MDL. Responding Defendants argue that these claims have been split with part of each claim transferred to the MDL and part of each claim remanded to the respective transferor court.

Each of these claims contains the allegation that MERS "held itself out as an entity that would not take a beneficial interest in the transaction but would be posing as a 'nominee,'" and that the defendants failed to inform the plaintiffs that MERS was not the proper beneficiary. These allegations relate to the operation of MERS. But the claims also allege that Defendants "utilized [lending] guidelines . . . contrary to those set forth in" the Unfair Lending Practice Act, made loans "based upon stated income with no verification of the Plaintiff's ability to repay," and made loans "based solely upon the equity of the borrower in the home property and without determining that Plaintiff had the ability to repay the home loan from other assets," claims unrelated to the operation of MERS.

Thus, it would be feasible for either a pair of non-MERS-related violations to support a racketeering claim or a pair of MERS-related violations to support a racketeering claim. Therefore, these racketeering claims should be considered by both this Court and the transferor court. Accordingly, these claims have been bifurcated.

⁵ *Id.*, ¶ 47.

⁶ *Id.*, ¶ 48.

C. Conspiracy to Commit Fraud and Conversion

The parties disagree about the status of claims for "conspiracy to commit fraud and conversion" in Roberts, Mikulaco, Tyler, and Gutierrez. Moving Defendants argue that all of these claims have been transferred to the MDL. Responding Defendants argue that these claims have been split with part of each claim transferred to the MDL and part of each claim remanded to the respective transferor court.

These claims allege that defendants conspired to defraud plaintiffs "by participating in [MERS]... Defendants formed an association to conspire to deprive Plaintiff of their property through fraud and misrepresentation..." This allegation relates to the formation and operation of MERS and, thus, the Court finds that this claim has been transferred.

D. Fraud Through Omission

The Parties disagree about the status of claims for fraud through omission in Mausert, Roberts, Mickulaco, Tyler and Guttierez. Moving Defendants argue that these claims have been transferred to the MDL, while Responding Defendants argue that these claims have been split with part of each claim transferred to the MDL and part of each claim remanded to the respective transferor court.

Each of these claims contains the allegation that defendants failed to disclose their "predatory, unethical and unsound lending and foreclosure practices" and the "predatory... practices of other major lenders, of which Defendants were aware per the MERS system."8 Thus, these claims involve both MERS-related omissions and non-MERS-related omissions which could serve as the basis for a finding of fraud. However, just as with the fraud in the inducement claims above, the fraud through omission claims cannot be severed. Therefore, these claims have been transferred in their entirety to the MDL.

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²⁶ ⁷ *Id.*, ¶ 51.

⁸ *Id.*, ¶ 94.

E. Contractual Breach of Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing and Tortious Breach of the Implied Duty of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

The parties disagree on these two types of claims in *Mausert*, *Roberts*, *Mickulaco*, *Tyler* and *Guttierez*. Moving Defendants argue that these claims have been transferred in full. Responding Defendants argue that these claims have been severed with part transferred and part remanded.

Plaintiffs allege that defendants' participation in MERS created a duty of good faith and fair dealing which was breached in the loan origination process. Thus, even though these claims involve loan origination, they raise questions of fact sufficiently related to operation of MERS. Thus, these claims have been transferred in their entirety to the MDL.

F. Civil Conspiracy

Plaintiffs assert claims for civil conspiracy in *Mausert*, *Roberts*, *Mickulaco*, *Tyler* and *Guttierez*. Plaintiffs in *Labasan* assert a claim for unjust enrichment and civil conspiracy. These claims allege vaguely that defendants have "entered into a conspiracy with other members of MERS" and continue to illegally "eject Nevadans" from their homes. ¹⁰ Responding Defendants argue that because these alleged underlying violations include claims that have been retained and claims that have been remanded, this conspiracy claim must also have been split. Moving Defendants argue that all of the allegations are fused with the alleged MERS conspiracy and have thus been transferred to the MDL.

The Court finds that these claims are cumulative of all other claims in their respective complaints. Thus, it would be feasible for either a pair of non-MERS-related violations to support a conspiracy claim or a pair of MERS-related violations to support a conspiracy claim. Therefore, these civil conspiracy claims should be considered by both this Court and the transferor court. Accordingly, these claims have been bifurcated.

⁹ *Id.*, ¶ 103.

¹⁰ *Id.*, ¶ 110.

G. Racketeering

Plaintiffs assert claims for racketeering activity under Nevada law in *Mausert*, *Roberts*, *Mickulaco*, *Tyler* and *Guttierez*. These claims allege vaguely that defendants have "engaged in racketeering" via the "predatory and abusive lending practices described herein." Responding Defendants argue that because these alleged underlying lending practices have been bifurcated, with some retained and some remanded, this racketeering claim must also have been split. Moving Defendants argue that because these claims are unclear as to which practices actually constitute the racketeering claim, they have been transferred to the MDL in its entirety.

The Court finds that these claims incorporate each and every other claim in their respective complaints. Thus, it would be feasible for either a pair of non-MERS-related violations to support a racketeering claim or a pair of MERS-related violations to support a racketeering claim. Therefore, these racketeering claims should be considered by both this Court and the transferor court. Accordingly, these claims have been bifurcated.

H. Other Claims in Riehm

The Plaintiffs in Riehm argue that their claims for wrongful foreclosure, quiet title, unjust enrichment, and declaratory relief were remanded. Moving Defendants contend that the wrongful foreclosure and quiet title claims were transferred in their entirety and the unjust enrichment and declaratory relief claims were split. The Court agrees with Moving Defendants as to the characterization of all four claims.

II. Claims on Which the Parties Agree

The Court will adopt the recommendations of the parties on all claims where they are in agreement with one exception. The claims for unjust enrichment in *Roberts*, *Mikulaco*, *Tyler*, and *Gutierrez* will be bifurcated in accordance with the treatment of identical claims in other member cases.

¹¹ *Id.*, ¶ 114.

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Accordingly,

 IT IS ORDERED that the Motion to Remand Certain Claims (Doc. 397) is granted as follows:

With respect to *Labasan* claims 1, 2, 7 and 8 and part of claim 6 remain with the undersigned as part of the MDL and part of claims 3-5 have been remanded to their respective transferor courts. MERS shall file a copy of this Order with each transferor court within the next two business days.

With respect to *Mausert* claims 1-4 and 8 and part of claims 5-7 and 9 remain with the undersigned as part of the MDL and part of claims 5-7 and 9 have been remanded to their respective transferor courts. MERS shall file a copy of this Order with each transferor court within the next two business days.

With respect to *Riehm* claims 1-4, part of claim 5, and part of claim 6 (i.e., injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and quiet title) remain with the undersigned as part of the MDL and claim 7, part of claim 5, and parts of claim 6 (i.e., injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and reformation) have been remanded to their respective transferor courts. MERS shall file a copy of this Order with each transferor court within the next two business days.

With respect to *Roberts*, *Mikulaco*, *Tyler*, and *Gutierrez* claims 2, 5-9, 13 and 14 and part of claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12 remain with the undersigned as part of the MDL and part of claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12 have been remanded to their respective transferor courts. MERS shall file a copy of this Order with each transferor court within the next two business days.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this Order in each member case listed on page 1.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that with respect to any claims that are staying with this Court, Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel shall file a proposed consolidated amended complaint together with the various plaintiffs whose actions are currently joined to this MDL and Defendants need not answer or otherwise respond until such a consolidated amended complaint is deemed filed; with respect to any claims that have been remanded to the

Case 3:10-cv-00041-RCJ-VPC Document 33 Filed 03/21/11 Page 9 of 9

transferor courts, Defendants shall answer or otherwise respond to those claims within fifteen days of this Order, unless any order of the transferor court is inconsistent with this Order, in which case, the order of the transferor court shall control. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED within 12 days of this Order, MERS shall file all documents related to a case bifurcated herein into the record of the transferor court in that particular case. (Because this Court will not transfer the entire MDL file and docket to any individual transferor court, this will insure the Judge in the transferor court has a complete record for that specific case). DATED this 21st day of March, 2011. United States District Judge I hereby attest and certify on _ that the foregoing document is a full, true and correct copy of the original on file in my office and in my cus RK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA DEDUTY